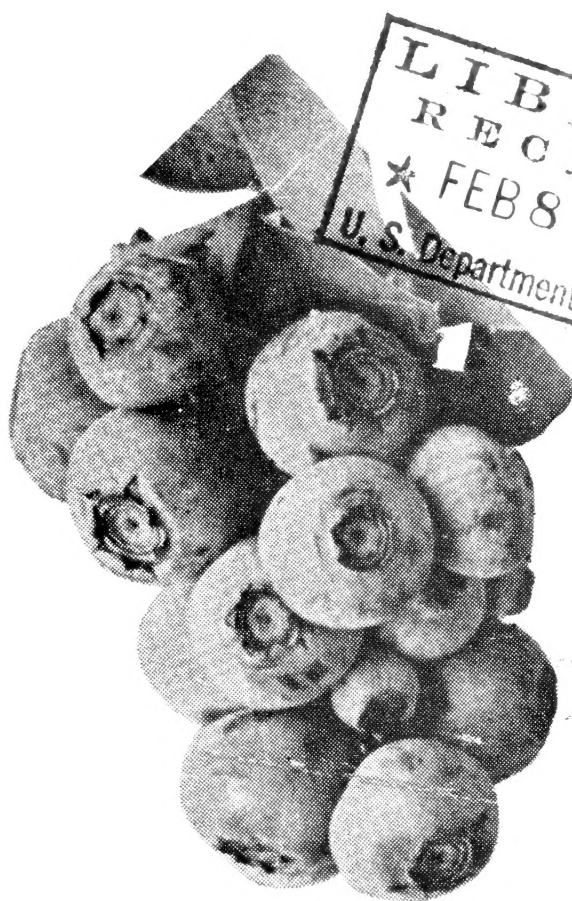


BLUEBERRIES



LUSCIOUS
BEAUTIFUL
PROFITABLE

FROM CERTIFIED PLANTS
PRODUCED IN OUR NURSERIES

A. G. AMMON

P. O. Box 14

Chatsworth,

New Jersey

GUARANTEE

I guarantee my nursery stock to be true to name, free from disease, freshly dug and in first class growing condition.

I will replace or refund purchase price on any shipment arriving in bad condition, providing claim is made within five days accompanied by a signed statement from carrier showing extent of damage.

Cultivated blueberries are easy to grow. Each year we learn more about growing hybrid cultivated blueberries, we find that they are not nearly so particular about soil in which they grow as was earlier supposed.

All plants are certified and inspected twice yearly by Dept. of Agriculture for stunt.

THEY ARE EASY TO GROW

Plant bushes 4 by 8 feet apart and cultivate shallow and clean. Cultivated blueberries require an acid soil, good drainage and a moderate supply of moisture. Almost any farm has some low, sour soil which does not produce crops. These worthless spots can be turned into real profitable production when planted with certified blueberry plants. If there is no acid soil, this condition can be induced by mixing with your surface soil well rotted leaves, pine needles, peat moss, sawdust or soil from an old wood pile.

Cultivated blueberries offer one of the greatest opportunities to the fruit grower. They have proved to be a greater money maker than any other fruit.

Four year plants often yield at the rate of 500 - twelve pint flats per acre selling from \$3.00 to \$6.00 per flat. With proper care mature plants produce as much as twenty pints of berries a season. A planting lasts for a lifetime, and the first crop will pay for the plants. Instructions for proper planting and culture sent free with each order.

Certified blueberry plants are ornamental as well as highly profitable.

Available plants in order of ripening are listed on the following pages.



✓ **WEYMOUTH:** Earliest of all blueberries. A medium sized bush having very large fruit. Ripens about first week in June, holds on bush well and is a good shipper.

✓ **JUNE:** Ripens shortly after Weymouth, erect growing bush, light blue berries of good size and quality.

✓ **CABOT:** Dependable and heavy cropper of extra large sized fruit accounts for it's popularity.

✓ **RANCOCAS:** Unusually heavy fruiting variety has a tendency to produce extra heavy crops on small plants. The yield is so heavy that special care must be taken to prune the bushes severely to insure a good crop the following year. Ripens later than the Cabot, the berries often exceed 19mm in size.

✓ **PIONEER:** Excellent shipper, the first named variety to come as result of intensive breeding. Fruit ripens about ten days to two weeks after Cabot, and it's large light blue acid free sweet tasting berries have given Pioneer an impressive market record. The bush grows vigorously and tends to spread in width rather than height. Stout stiff stems give Pioneer a hardiness that guarantees a maximum of productivity.

✓ **STANLEY:** Plants are tall, vigorous with large thick shiny leaves and very productive. Fruit large, perfumed and most delicious in flavor. Ripens late mid-season.

✓ **CONCORD:** Often attaining a height of six feet, Concord is of upright habit, and matures about the same time as Pioneer. Berries are often $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter and when it's large clusters all ripen at the same time, they resemble Concord grapes. Concord berries are delicious to

the taste and if allowed to remain until they are fully ripened, they lose the excessive acidity they possess when they first turn blue. Not only does Concord possess tremendous commercial value but it is also an attractive, eye catching ornamental plant.

✓ **DIXIE:** Extra good producer, the largest berries of all. Medium blue in color. Very good dessert quality.

✓ **ATLANTIC:** Next to Dixie in size of berry, it is lighter blue in color, of very good quality and an excellent shipper.

✓ **PEMBERTON:** Considered the most vigorous of all. A hardy grower of large firm berries with wonderful dessert and freezing qualities.

✓ **RUBEL:** Undoubtedly one of the finest of the wild selections. The bush is upright, very vigorous, hardy and productive. Rubel is widely planted and a profitable and popular favorite with thousands of commercial growers because of the excellent though somewhat acidity quality of it's berries which not only ship well, but are in constant demand.

✓ **BERKELEY:** A newer variety producing berries as large as Dixie and lighter in color. A vigorous grower, a variety worth considering for commercial planting.

✓ **JERSEY:** An old standby of commercial growers. Jersey is a firm robust berry that stands up well in transit, and is considered by growers to be one of the leading late varieties. It's light blue berries ripen about the same time as Rubel, and Jersey's remarkably beautiful growth also makes it attractive as an ornamental plant when grown in any home garden.

✓ **BURLINGTON:** A very late variety, a sturdy upright bush noted for its high production of medium sized aromatic berries. A good color and a very good shipper.

✓ **COVILLE:** Latest berries of all extending the season ten to fourteen days in New Jersey. Light blue berries of crisp texture with a juicy sub-acid flavor when ripe.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Cultivated Blueberry plants require a moist, acid soil. The best growth usually occurs when acidity ranges from pH 4.3 to 4.8. Good growth can be had on soil with a pH value as low as 4. Where the acidity is this low an application of hydrated lime at the rate of 100 lb. to the acre will result in better growth. When the acidity is as high as pH 5, finely ground sulphur or ammonium sulphate can be used.

The best indication that blueberries will succeed on any soil is to know that huckleberries, laurel or azaleas are found growing naturally.

The soil should be well prepared. Plant in eight-foot rows and allow four feet between plants.

Shallow tillage should be practiced so as not to harm roots. Clean cultivation is essential to control weeds.

Fertilizer should be applied 6 to 12 inches from plant at the rate of 100 lb. per acre for new fields. First application should be after plants have made new growth, then another application about six weeks later. A 5-10-5 or 7-7-7 mixture is satisfactory.

Two or more varieties should be planted to insure cross pollination.

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